The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,276, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
——— including postage..... ,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
——— including postage..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
——— including postage..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 29 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single copy 8 *annas.*
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.—Messrs. D. Dunbar & Son's, A 1, 12 years' Ship MORAYSHIRE, Captain Mathers, has good accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

Per Pro. LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May 1862. H. BYNE.

FOR LONDON.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—The splendid Ship MARY SHEPHERD, 905 Tons, A 1, 13 years, will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May 1862.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain Howes, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON.

TO SALE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT, 1234 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Bessell & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.—The fast sailing A 1 British-built ship SHANTUNG, 351 Tons Register, has accommodation for a few passengers.

For passage or other particulars apply to Captain Webster on board, or to

PEEL, CASSELLS & Co.
Agents for the ship *Shantung*.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA, (1,600 Tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 24th May, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 22nd instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th May 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th May 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 29th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c, as above.
19th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 19th May 1862. Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain Sheperd, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

For Freight and passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 19th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

(And if sufficient inducement offers for Gogo.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 19th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE. R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th May, at 3 P. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 19th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first Class Steam-ship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th May, at 3 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 19th May 1862. Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Engraving, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c.

NOTICE.

THE underaigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN FLOUR, and a few Barrels of English SUET, both of Superior quantity. Apply to

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS,
29, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.
NEW BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

The Spy. By J. F. Cooper ..... Rs.	0 12
Japhet in search of a Father. By Capt. Marryatt	0 12
The Captain of the Guard. By Jas. Grant	1 8
Tales from Blackwood. 6 vols	13 8
Tales from Bentley. 2 vols	4 8
Foundation for a new Theory and Practice of Medicine. By T. Inman, M. D.	7 8
Annals of the Wars of the 18th Century. 5 vols. By the Hon'ble Sir E. Cust, D. C. L	18 12
Vol. 5, Chambers's Household Shakspeare.....	2 12
Tom Brown at Oxford. 3 vols.....	21 0
Maston's Company and Battalion Drill. Illustrated. 9th edn. 1862	9 0
Scott's Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer. 5th edn	9 0
Education, elementary and liberal : 3 lectures, &c. Also a lecture on female education. By Revd. W. F. Wilkinson.....	2 4
The Six-penny Magazine. Vol. 2	2 12
Our whole country : or the past and present of the United States, &c., &c. 2 vols. in one. By J. W. Barber and H. Howe	18 12
Maxwell's Life of Wellington. Vols. 1 and 2....	15 0

(Vol. 3 will be out next month.)

Sir James Martin's Influence of Tropical climates in producing the acute Endemic Diseases of Europeans, &c. 2nd edn. 1861..... 15 0
The Home Treasury of Old Story Books..... 1 12
The Silver Acre. By W. Carlton 0 12
Jack Hinton. By Charles Lever..... 1 8
Vol. 8, Macaulay's History of England..... 1 8
Every Boy's Stories. Illustrated..... 1 8
The Chancery Suit. Complete in 1 vol. bound 8 12
Odling's Manual of Chemistry, descriptive and theoretical. Part I. 1861 ..... 6 12
The Student's Manual of Geology. By J. B. Jukes 9 4
The Port Admiral 1 8
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar (in Hind. 8 3
History of the United States. By Thos. Hughes 6 8
David Copperfield. Vol. 1. Library Illust. 5 12
The Book of Dates : or treasury of universal reference. New Edn. 1862 ..... 8 14
The Letters and the Life of Francis Bacon, including all his occasional works, &c. 2 vols. By Jas. Spedding 18 0
Dr. John W. Mallet on Cotton : the Chemical, Geological, and Metrological conditions involved in its successful cultivation, &c. in the Southern or Cotton States of North America 5 12
Recreations of a Sportsman. 2 vols. By Lord W. Lennox 19 12
Vol. 3, De Quincey's Works. Last Days of Immanuel Kant : and other writings 4
Last Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning 1 4
Laws and Constitution of Grand Lodge of Scotland 1
Constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons of England 2 12
Carlile's Manual of a Freemasonry 2 8
Maunder's Treasury of History 6 4
" Geography 6 4
" Knowledge 6
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases &c. 6 12
The Cabinet Lawyer 6 12
Carpenter's Spelling Book 0 12
Mavor's Spelling Book 1 0
Murray's Grammar (abridged) 0 12
Macauley's Essays, 2 vols 5 0
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary 31 4
Colenso's Arithmetic 3 12
" Key to ditto 3 12
Brewer's Guide to Science 2 4
" English History 3 0
Colenso's Geometric Problems 2 4
" with Key in one 7 8
The Language of Flowers (large edition) 7 8
Sydenham's Notes on Lessons 2 4
Farnham's History of England 1 8
Pybar's Bagh-O-Bahar (in Hindoostanee) 8 0
Rouse's Practical Man : giving nearly 400 carefully prepared forms in legal matters requiring prompt attention, &c. &c. 1 8
McCulloch's Fourth Book of Lessons 1 8
Lacoinics : or best words of best authors, 3 vols. 5 12
Dwyer's Hydraulic Engineering 7 8
Lyson's Battalion Diagrams 4 2
Trowbridge's Battalion Drill 5 12
Mills and Cromwall's Grammar 1 4
Hiley's English Grammar, Key, and Exercises, 3 vols. 6 0
Lillywhite's Rules of Cricket 1 0
Sporting Scenes in South Africa. By Captain Drayson 1 8

NEW PERIODICALS.

LONDON SOCIETY. An Illustrated monthly magazine of light and amusing Literature for the hours of relaxation. No. 1 to 2 received. Subscription for Bombay, Rs. 9 a year. For outstations Rs. 10.

BARRINGTON, By CHARLES LEVER. Rs. 9 and 10 as above. Parts 1 to 3 received.

CHAMBER'S THE BOOK OF DAYS. A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar, including Anecdote, Biography, History, curiosities of literature, and oddities of human life and Character. Illustrated. Rs. 6½ and 7½ as above. Parts 1 to 2 received.

THE HALF PENNY GAZETTE. Rs. 2½ and 3½ as above. Parts 1 to 3 received.

☞ No name registered for a shorter Period than twelve months. Amount of Subscriptions must accompany orders, or these will not be attended to.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
CORRESPONDENCE STATIONERY.

BANK LINED 4to LETTER PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet and Cream wove.
BANK QUADRILLE LINED NOTE PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
BANK LINED NOTE PAPERS—Cream, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.

TOWN NOTES.

Extra Thick, termed Bancroft, large Pearl Satin Note. Thick Satin Note, two sizes : Coloured Satin Note of three sizes.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.

TRAVELLING DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

ALLEN'S LEATHER DESKS, brass fastenings, two openings, completely fitted with Writing Materials and with outer case...Rs. 125 0
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES of Block Tin fitted with Portfolios and patent ink 45 0
DELA RUE'S DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14½ inch blue Morocco, lined leather, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle, with outer leather case 60 0
DELA RUE'S DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14 inch brown Russia, lined wood, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle—outer leather case 55 0
THE SAME, 10½ inch Russia gilt, spring lock and patent ink 36 0
DELA RUE'S STUDENT Portfolio Writing Case, Russia leather, fitted with blotting book, Note Paper, patent ink 32 0
TRAVELLER'S NOTE Book of sizes...Rs 1-8 2 0

MUSICAL BOXES.

A Musical Box playing 8 operatic Airs, in laid case with inner glass lid..... 120 0
A Ditto playing 8 operatic Airs, a different selection 120 0

PAINTINGS ON METAL.

Copies from the old Masters, executed in Oils on Metal and framed in gilt and composition frames.
A SERIES OF 5 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, 2 pairs and a centre picture, in composition moulding frames, 16 by 14 inches..... Rs. 40 0
A SERIES OF 4 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, in lacquered frames, 16 by 14 ..... 48 0

NEW ENGRAVINGS COLOURED.

LA JEUNE MERE. LE BAISER DU MOTIR. LA PETITE NONCHALANTE, LA LECTURE INTERROMPUE, each 6 0
PRESENT ARMS. Female Volunteer..... 14 0
THE NEW ART UNION PICTURE, Raising the Maypole..... 16 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. E. S. Williamson, attached 16th Regt. N. I. are requested to make known the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

R. BURD, Captain.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Kolapore, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Ross. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR AN OFFICE. Apply on the Premises, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Nariamalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.
May 9th, 1862.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water : also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

TO LET.

PREMISES in Apollo Street. Apply at the office of Mr. H. G. Briggs, opposite the Secretariate.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows :—
Byculla.—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—Three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea-side with a story.
1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy and One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.
1 well conditioned and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.
3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated on the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

Kurrachee Auction Sale of Valuable Household Property.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received instructions to sell (at their Rooms, Kurrachee) on Monday 26th May at 9 A. M.

Lot 1.—A large substantial well built up per roomed House (situated near the Church, opposite the Royal Artillery Mess, and known as Captain Hamilton's Bungalow, together with Outhouses, &c. &c. The House is situated in Bazaar Limits, is well adapted either for a Private residence, House of business, or First Class Hotel.

Lot 2.—Two Houses situated at Manora, next the Lighthouse (late the property of Sir Bartle Frere, &c. &c.)

Kurrachee, 6th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE SIND DIRECTORY, consisting of 324 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province. With a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress—and a Code of Signals made between Manora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, with Tables of Distances, Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs' Act, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

Price Rs. 6.

Copies may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Apollo Street, Fort, or of Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruck, & Co., Kurrachee.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE, AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best material, and at the lowest possible prices for cash. S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly calls the attention of gentlemen, to their Black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
(Fresh Arrivals.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, &c.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING 4 to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL, ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CHUCKS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
SICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 3 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

ONLY three more Performances, on MONDAY, the 19th May, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, and SATURDAY, the 24th May.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the public of Bombay, that he intends giving three more Performances only, on the above named days, previous to his departure for Poona, at the following reduced prices :—

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats.....	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 2
Amphitheatre	,, 1
Gallery	Annas 8

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Four Millions (4,000,000) of Pucka Bricks will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Canara, at Sirsy, up to 1 P. M. of the 20th June next.

The Bricks are to be delivered at Beitkul Cove in Sudashevghur Bay and at various points on the River bank between Sudashewghur and Kadra (20 miles) in such proportions as shall be hereafter decided on by the Executive Engineer.

One million Bricks must be delivered before the 1st December 1862, another million before the 1st March 1863, and the remainder before the 1st June 1863.

Each brick to be 8½ inches in length, 4½ inches in breadth and 3 inches in depth ; all unsound bricks will be rejected.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Contract must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reasons for the rejection of a tender.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of TANKS, Iron, varying from 3 to 6 feet square, calculated to contain from 168 to 1,350 gallons each. They are on view at the Commissariat Tank Shed, near the Government Cooperage, Esplanade. Offers will be received at the Deputy Commissary General Office, during the usual Office hours.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
25th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER FOR SALE.

FORTY Casks, containing 120 dozens, will be sold low, to close out a Consignment, upon application to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED ex *Rising Sun*, from Liverpool, Burton Brewer Company's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, in excellent order. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets :—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs. 18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clement.....	,, 21	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte.....	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux &.....	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,, 27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal ..... Rs. 22 per dozen.
" Red Seal ..... ,, 24 "

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux :—
Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
" do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao.....
Maraschino.....
Anisette.....
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
BRUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LESVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Brown do.	..... Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 23
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old.....		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
Do. Lafitte		,,	,, 32
Medoc		,,	,, 15
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ...	A. De Paul.....	Quarts	,, 46
Do.	A. De Paul.....	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizot...	Quarts	,, 33
Do.	do.	Pints	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 18
CURAÇOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 32
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
Do.	Julius Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 29
Gin—Old Tom...	Booth's London.....		
Do.	Holland in cases.....	,,	,, 34
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red ,, ...	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	15
Claret ,, Blue ,, ...	29
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THOSE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements, are now required to do so at once at my Office, in Oak Lane, Fort.

W. C. SILLAR,
Bombay, 16th May 1862. Commandant.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY to the Ahmedabad Municipal Commissioners, a person having a good knowledge of the English and Gujerati languages, and of official business, and if possible of surveying also; salary Rs. 125 per mensem, and the appointment to be probationary for six months. Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad before the 7th proximo, when the election will take place.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Magistrate,
and President Ahmedabad Municipal Committee.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT in a Merchant's, or Lawyer's, or Government Office, or Bank, by two youths, well educated, and can be highly recommended, of about the age of seventeen. In addition to a sound general education, they possess a knowledge of Mahratti and Goojeratti, and can converse and correspond in both languages.

Salary the *last* or no object, the first objects being footing, training, and experience.

Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at this Office.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians :—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombards player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut ; or to Captain W. R. Rouse, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.
Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing at *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston ; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—" *

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 19th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 1/2d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Calcutta	Sight	1/2 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	T.B. closed.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	144 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	35½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.6	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	14,000	1,050 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 450 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tuptatie Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 95
" Loan 1842-43 95
" Loan 1854-55 ..... 95¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113¼ to 114½.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal
Carolus	" 250	do
Mexican Dollars	" 227	do.
German Crowns	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205	
Bar Silver	" 106½	
Gold Leaf	" 13-14	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 12s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) .....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready .....£2 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds) .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China ..... No enquiry.
To Clyde ..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 17th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.

New Broach, ready	Rs.	240 to 242
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	237 to 238
New Oomrawuttee	"	213 to 214
New Oompta	"	220 to 221
New Dharwar Sawgimeed	"	291 to 292
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	205 to 210
New Veravul	"	210 to 212
Khandeish	"	200 to 203
New Poratches	"	214 to 215
New Acoote	"	224 to 225
New Manglore	"	214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,595
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-1 to 6-1-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-14 to ?
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33
Nigger (Nominal) ... " 27 to 28

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto ..... 1s. 11d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.
ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th April 1861. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 5 " "
" " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe is. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
House of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and transact Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers.—{ The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and FEROZEPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	} 1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 3 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest epositn, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 16	Lone Star	Dizer	Moulmain 15 Mar.
17	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe	Surat 16 May.
18	Telegraph (s)	Shephard	Surat. 17 May.
	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, 16 May.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 17	Prudhoe	Johnson	Falmouth.
	Dewa Gungadhur	Mackenzie	Hongkong.
	Time	Horbe	Bassein.
	Americus	Potts	Liverpool.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat.
	Gazelle	Nacoda	Persian Gulf.
	Oreste (s)	Gardner	Zanzibar.
18	Venus	Paterlow	Liverpool.
	Admiral	Clarke	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. Colston; Mr. William; and 81 natives.
Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat—50 Natives.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Major and Mrs. Feather, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Stewart, Major Travelyan, Mr. A. L. Messurer, Mr. G. W. Mories, and several Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—106 natives.
Per brig *Gazelle*, to Persian Gulf.—11 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Douglas Castle*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 17TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Owen Glendower.—125 bales Cotton, 427½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 1 case Sundries, Remington and Co.; Loose Moye Teeth, 6 cwt. 28 lbs., Khuiow Khimjee.
Morayshire.—1 box Old Clock, H. Forman.
War Spirit.—1 case Sherry, 58½ dozens, A. H. Hiachke and Co.

For Liverpool.

Africa.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Knaset and Co.
South Carolina.—225 packages Cotton, 787½ cwt., Ravagar Goovergur; 39 bales Cotton, 136½ cwt., Lalchund Wootumchund; 295 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany.
Meteor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 230 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 115 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co.
Crescent.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jairaz Balow.
General Simpson.—500 bundles Mustard Seed, 250 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.
John Melhuish.—390 bales Cotton, 1,059 cwt., Remington and Co.; 590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Albion.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Electric.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dirom Hunter and Co.
Broughton Hall.—750 bales Cotton, 2,625 cwt., Coupland and Co.
Lyra.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Feruandisc.
Star of the South.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay Scots and Co.
Glenalex.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 590 bales Cotton 1,750 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.
Da'keith.—364 bundles Linseed, 182 cwt., 136 bundles Surssee Seed, 68 cwt., 500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.
Rising Sun.—178 bags Surssee Seed, 267 cwt., Rugoonathjee Morarjee.
Morning Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Zobaah.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Douglas Castle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cornforth and Co.
Thames.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Tullachund Dewchund.
W. Chandler.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vurjewon Vulubhdass; 57½ bales Cotton, 174 cwt., Tricumjee Nanjee.
Kemphorus.—205 bales Cotton, 712½ cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Watson, Bough and Co.
America.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Morning Star.—77 bales Cotton, 269 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpal.
Edith Byrne.—175 bundles Hemp, 175 cwt., Damjee Pursotum.
Nora.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee.
Tivolie.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Sir Charles Napier.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee.
British Lion.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

For Suez.

Khusrovie.—4 bales Piece Goods, 1,160 pieces, 10 packages Sundries, Pursotum Hurivullub and Co.; 6 cases Brandy, 11½ L. Gallons, M. Rogers and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Armenian.*—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Ebram Noormahomed; 6 cases Soap, 15 cwt., Dossabhoy Byramjee; 50 packages Shaksins, 15½ cwt., 29 packages Fishmaws, 9 cwt., Baloo Vully Khan Mahomed; 102 packages Sundries, Noormohmud Ahmed; 500 bundles Shaksins, 156½ cwt., Khan Mohmed Hubib; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 64 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Soorruzmull Herachund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Doongersidass Sawonk; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Armenian.*—1 bale Piece Goods, 36 corges, Jumaadass Hurivullub; 50 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, D. H. Cama and Co.

For Calcutta.

Prince of Wales.—1,635 bundles Coir Yarn, 474¼ cwt., Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; Loose Sandle Wood, 84 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 75 robbins Copperas, 131 cwt., Hajee Mitha Cassom.
Boyne.—300 robbins Copperas, 506 cwt, Mooljee Jaitha,

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flaz-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
200 Clive, 14 (sloop), Hay ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Suez.
887 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Halcrow ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
255 Euphrates, (screw ship), Williams ... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
315 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Scoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
151 Keddy warry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islads.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
40 Nerbudda, (schooner) ... ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pluto, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Fouleston ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams, ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Aden.
1093 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough, H. Fuller—W. Nicol & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1310 Islamboul, Decatur Bar—Jafferbhoy Nasir N. Wadia. (c. l. May 10)
905 Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 16)
788 Moravshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar. 25)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1163 Ajmere, Aspiel—Lawrence & Co.
1069 Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. April 22)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1227 Amazon, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1391 Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1493 Brompton Hall, Rennie, Campbell & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
689 Barbora, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1085 Chevalier, Perkins—Hermanjee Nusserwanjee. (c.l. Apr 28)
1046 Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
858 City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 30)
848 Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
666 Douglas Castle, J. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
950 Etna, Hugles—Robert Strong & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1106 Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 22)
748 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.
1171 General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 14)
1090 Grace Darling, Bourne—M. N. Bhownagree. (c. l. April 7)
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 5)
057 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol. (c. l. April 30)
418 Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Apr. 21)
1210 Levant, Fern—Ewart Latham & Co.
884 Lyra, Chever—B. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. April 23)
676 Matilda Atherton, Jones—Jafferbhoy Nasir N. Wadia. (c. l. April 26)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April. 7)
2377 Morning Light, Hillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monarch, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
991 Pericles—W. and A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
1044 Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
824 Rising Sun,—M. N. Bhownaggurie. (c. l. May 7)
583 South Carolina, Snapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 28)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee. (c.l. Apr. 23)
1379 Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.
730 Swithamley, Weir—A Bell & Co. (c. l. April 30)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
899 Themis, Rodgers—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. April 28)
998 Tiger, Robson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. March 20)
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1138 Torsado, H. Amy—B. & A. Hormusjee & Co. (c.l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.
705 William Chandler—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 10)
906 Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1305 Zobaah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

586 Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. May. 1)
419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee. (c. l. April 5)

FOR CHINA.

789 Armenian, (s)—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. May 6)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201 Futtay Mombasha—Cassidass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
311 Shantung, Webster—Peel Cassels & Co.
560 Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

273 Baz, Nacoda—H. J. Coma. (c. l. May 14)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

91 Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacoda Aps Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR TELLICHERY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27.)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR SIAM AND SINGAPORE.

874 Khusrove—Bhugwandass Purseotumdass. (c. l. April 16)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

651 Lady Canning, R. Spencer—Jairaz Fazel & Co. (c.l. May 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1473 Asteriod, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut. (c. l. May 7)
600 Bayne, Kemp—Ram Khakee ... ... (c. l. May 10)
850 Futtay Sher Allem, Mitchell ... ... (c. l. May 12)
601 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin (c. l. May 12)
999 Union, Skilling—Bramball & Co.
495 Union, Jarrar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

947 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

FOR MUSCAT.

Sallamon Shaw, Nacoda. (c. l. May

ance, both of which performances deservedly elicited loud bursts of applause. The audience, on the whole, seemed much delighted with the night's performance.

We have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the subjoined extract from the *Banffshire Reporter* of the 22nd March last. Mr. Peyton was well known here, and that a handsome presentation has been made to him, will be gratifying to his numerous friends at this Presidency :—

"On Thursday last a deputation of the Free Church congregation here, consisting of Messrs Allan, Milne, Imlah, Nicol, Paterson, Ingram, Findlay, Fyfe, Hutcheson, Begg, Horne, Peterkin, Robertson, and Rhind, waited on the Rev. W. W. Peyton, in the vestry of the Free Church, at the close of the weekly prayer-meeting, when Mr. Allan, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, and in name of nearly three hundred subscribers, presented Mr. Peyton with a purse containing 25 sovereigns; at the same time observing, that having now been upwards of a year labouring among them, he had endeared himself to the hearts of the whole congregation and trusted that he might be long spared to labour in the ministry. Mr. Peyton made a very feeling reply, saying that he was completely taken by surprise; that he never expected such a manifestation of their kindness, and that his aim had ever been since he came among them to declare the whole counsel of God; that he never put a sentence into a sermon to please any one, neither did he ever take a sentence from one for fear of offending any person. We may observe that it was only on Monday last that the above testimonial was commenced, and that it was the remark of all the collectors that never did they see subscriptions given with such hearty good-will. The purse, a very pretty one, was the gift of Miss Anton."

RESERVOIRS FOR VEHAR WATER IN THE EVENT OF SCARCITY.—The following letter has been addressed by order of the Municipal Commissions through their Clerk to the Surveyor and Consulting Engineer of the Vehar Water Works :—

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to request you will be good enough to submit, as early as possible, a report on the arrangements necessary to provide a supply of water to certain localities, at periods, when the regular supply from Vehar may be, through accident or otherwise, cut off.

The localities which the Commissioners consider need special provision of this kind, are first Malabar Hill; second the Breach; third Tardeo, fourth Kamballa, and fifth Colaba. The Commissioners think that the best method of giving effect to their intentions will be the formation of reservoirs (either constructed for the purpose or formed from existing tanks) sufficiently large to contain at least four days' supply for such a proportion of the local population as provide no other facilities for supplying themselves with water. These reservoirs should be kept always filled to the full extent of their capacity; so that on the occurrence of a stoppage, the supply available may be sufficient to cover at least the above period of deprivation for which the reservoirs are designed. The waste will be trifling, and will be that, only, due to the evaporation, to the slight draft (at all times) in the reservoirs, by the very poor people of the locality. You will of course observe that the capacity of each reservoir must be dependant on the number and class of people it has to serve; and it will not escape your attention that, in reservoirs of this kind, depth is of more value than superficial extension. The Commissioners leave it to you to say whether these reservoirs or any of them shall be covered or not, and what restrictions as to the daily quantity to be removed by each person shall be placed on the use of the water. It would be well, the Commissioners remark to provide an ample margin of capacity in the reservoirs to meet those unexpected sources of draft on the water which it is difficult, if not impossible, to foresee.

I am to observe that the Commissions believe there is a tank at Colaba, which may, with or without alteration, be available as a reservoir; that on Malabar Hill, the vacant ground near the Police Chowkey, offers a suitable site for a reservoir if the grounds can be procured; and that, so far as the Commissioners possess information, it will be necessary to construct special reservoirs at all the localities named, excepting Colaba.

Your joint report should contain precise information regarding the site, area, and capacity of each reservoir you may propose; an approximate estimate of the cost of each reservoir; a description of the details of arrangements you recommend; and such further observation upon the whole matter as your special or local experience may suggest.

WRECK OF THE "BEECHWORTH."

As we previously stated there is not the slightest probability of saving the ill-fated ship *Beechworth*, which grounded on the Caranja shoal on Monday last. The position of the ship has slightly altered since our last notice of the unfortunate occurrence; she having shifted somewhat by the action of the late high tides, and in consequence swung round from her former position. The unfortunate vessel makes more water every day, and at full tide her stern is completely immersed. From the incessant bumping on the rocky shoal the injury done to her bottom is constantly increased; and it is to be feared that she may go to pieces ere the cargo can be removed, and that she has not already done so can only be accounted for by the prevalence of the present calm weather. Tenders were received on Saturday for the removal of such portion of the cargo as it is possible to recover from the wreck, and which is to be landed on some one bunder; but as the work of unloading can only go on during the ebb-tide, it will take some time to effect the desired object. The unfortunate vessel is to be dismantled with all possible alacrity, and it is feared that as the cargo is taken out the bottom of the ship will give way: and it is not at all improbable that her masts will fall through, if they are not previously taken out. It is expected that she will be condemned at once, as the Agent of Lloyds has been several times on board of her. Should the weather set in unfavorably it is conjectured that she will go to pieces before the cargo can be rescued. A Marine Court of Enquiry is ordered to assemble on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock, at the Fort Police Office, which will consist of the Senior Magistrate, Captain Barker, (the Master Attendant) and a Conservator of the Port. When the whole of the circumstances connected with the disastrous affair will doubtless be brought to light.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 17th May 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

AN EQUESTRIAN TAR.—*Samuel Wilson* was charged with riding his horse in so rash and negligent a manner as to indicate a want of due regard to the safety of others, thereby causing injury to Govind Bapoo on the 16th instant. It appears that the prisoner belongs to the Indian Navy, and on the day in question being ashore on leave, he took into his head the idea of indulging in a little equestrian performance, and as the gora was somewhat difficult to steer, Jack could not manage to induce the animal to go in the direction he required him. In consequence of this awkward state of things, the tar began to behave rather rough towards the horse, and in his vain endeavors to get him into his proper course, he unfortunately ran against the prosecutor, who was injured thereby. The prosecutor appeared in Court with a very elongated visage, and had his right hand padded all over with raw cotton, and either was, or pretended to be, suffering considerably from the pain. The sailor expressed his sorrow for the mishap, and in extenuation pleaded his inability to steer the horse in the direction in which he wanted him to go.

HIS WORSHIP advised the defendant to give the prosecutor five rupees; to which suggestion the prisoner at once consented.

HIS WORSHIP then said that it was a very serious charge, and that the prisoner had rendered himself liable to a very heavy fine, however, he would only fine him ten rupees, and in addition he would have to pay any buggy expenses the complainant had incurred.

Fined Ten Rupees.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—*Rama Govind* was charged with driving a shigram furiously along the Esplanade-road, in a manner so rash as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing injury to a horse belonging to Hajee Sayan Jaffer; and also with having been drunk.

The Prosecutor stated that he was a merchant, and that he carried on trade with Calcutta. On Thursday afternoon last he saw the prisoner driving a horse and shigram along the Esplanade road from the Fort. Witness was driving in an opposite direction, when the defendant drove against his (witness's) horse and struck it on the chest. Witness was driving on his right side of the road and the prisoner on the wrong side. The prisoner was drunk at the time. When his horse was struck it bled from the wound.

Police Sepoy No. 278 stated that he saw the prisoner drive against the prosecutor's horse in the manner described by the last witness.

The Prisoner in defence said that he was driving his garry along the road and was on the left side and the prosecutor was on his wrong side; and in consequence of his pulling the wrong rein the collision took place.

The prisoner's master who was in the shigram at the time, stated that the prosecutor was on the wrong side, and in that the collision took place in consequence of there not being sufficient room to pass on the road. He said that the prisoner might have been drunk but he did not smell of liquor.

The prosecutor's gorawalla having been sent for, stated that on the day in question the prisoner drove against his master's horse and injured it in the manner described by the prosecutor; he added that the prisoner was drunk and was on his wrong side when the collision took place.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and ordered him to pay a fine of fifty rupees; in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 17th May 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.—A young and pretty-looking Italian woman, named Caroline Falmon, who described herself to be a hotel-keeper, appeared this day before the Magistrate to prosecute the notorious swindler, Henry Rowland *alias* Rowland Belward, on a charge of cheating and deceiving her by fraudulently and dishonestly inducing her to deliver to him ten rupees. Belward had been brought up in custody of the Police on two other charges, of swindling a Banian cloth merchant and another native trader, and Mrs. Falmon on being informed of this took the opportunity to join the ranks of the prosecutors, not having been able for so many days to obtain a clue to his whereabouts.

Caroline Falmon deposed.—I am the wife of Bernard Falmon, who keeps the Prussian Hotel at Magazon. I know the prisoner. He first came to the Prussian Hotel in February last. He came two or three times afterwards. He came on the last occasion on the 8th of April last, or about that date. He was alone. He had some refreshments. His bill amounted to about seven rupees. He gave me the note now produced which he said was an order on Messrs. Forbes & Co. for ten rupees. I cannot read English, and did not make myself acquainted with the contents of the note. My servant told me that there was a mercantile house styled Forbes & Co. I believed the note to be a genuine order on Messrs. Forbes & Co. and received it. I gave the prisoner three or four rupees change. I do not recollect the exact amount. The prisoner then went away. My husband was then from home. He returned home on the 11th April, and I shewed him the said note. I gave it to him a week afterwards. My husband gave the note to a Parsee named Cowasjee, and told him to go and get the money. Cowasjee returned and said that the note was of no value. In consequence of a message I received, I came to this office to-day, where I saw the prisoner in custody. When the prisoner offered me the note, I asked him what kind of a note it was. He said that it was the kind of note he always paid as money.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—The prisoner did tell me where he lived, but I never sent there. You promised to bring cheese for me, but you did not bring it. I never saw you since until to-day. I was told by Mr. Forjett to come here.

Prisoner to witness.—Do you wish to have your money? Is it not all you want? I am ready to pay your money and I will happily do it. Why should you prosecute me in a Criminal Court, when you did not send for your money? If you had done so I would have given it.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday next for further evidence.

The other charges against the prisoner are undergoing investigation.

LAW.

SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

7th May 1862.

(BEFORE H. HEBBERT, AND H. NEWTON, ESQS.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Kooshia Khundoo, Gopalla Poonajee, and Rowjee Pandoo, sepoys in the Customs Department of the Joint Magistracy of Colaba in the Concan, were tried before Mr. C. Forbes, Session Judge of the Concan, on a charge of murder, in having beat to death one Jankia Soutur, whilst about to steal about 28 seers of rice from a salt-pan. Mr. Forbes recorded the following finding on the evidence :—

On the morning of the 21st November 1861, the deceased Jankia, soon after the Bombay morning gun, had come to his brother Gunnoo's house, where he smoked a few whiffs of tobacco and then left saying that he intended going to his field. A few minutes afterwards the cry of "thief, thief" from the prisoner Gopalla was heard, and Gunnoo recognised also Jankia's voice, went to the bridge about 36 paces from his house, and from this spot saw the prisoner Gopalla, who was holding Jankia by his top knot, threw him down on the ground and struck him four or five times on the body with a stick; Gopalla then called out to the other two prisoners who were at that time on duty at other Stations, that he had found a thief taking away salt, and the two ran to where Gopalla and Jankia were, and beat Jankia with clubs whilst Gopalla beat him with a stick. Seeing this, Gunnoo went towards them to rescue his brother, but being warned off roughly by Gopalla, went home to his breakfast. About 10 A. M. Gunnoo met the prisoners Kooshia and Rowjee carrying his brother on a rafter in the manner that an animal would be carried, followed by Gopalla who, when spoken to by Gunnoo, replied that they had not beaten Jankia, who was drunk and had been rolling in the sun. The following day Gunnoo was informed of Jankia's death. Bandia, Bhanu, and Rushia also witnessed the assault on Jankia; the deceased who was brought to the temple in the village soon after 10 A. M., was in a kind of stupor, and in this state that evening was carried part of the way in a cart, and the remainder of the distance in a hammock to the Customs House at Penn, where he died some time between his arrival there that night and the following day. After the assault he seems to have spoken merely when he wanted water to drink, and his thirst seems to have been constant; he was quite well when he left home that morning, but from the time he was assaulted he appears to have been in a dying state. The prisoner denies having assaulted him in any way, and evidently from the first until the termination of the affair, is to be inferred, in the state of intoxication. The medical evidence, however, entirely disproves this insinuation, and shews that the cause of death was contusion in the region of the right temple. The violence used by the prisoners towards the deceased was quite sufficient to cause this contusion, although it has been proved which of the three actually inflicted the blow or blows which were the mortal cause of death. Several witnesses, it is true, declare that the breath of the unfortunate man smelt strongly of liquor, but the Mamlutdar declares he perceived no smell of liquor about him, the medical man in his internal *post mortem* examination of the deceased found no smell, and the prisoner's own statements tend to shew that the poor man could not have been drunk when apprehended attempting to steal salt. That the prisoners intended to kill the deceased the Court does not for a moment suppose, but as the deceased died from the effects of contusion caused by violence which it is proved that the prisoners in their combined capacity of the deceased inflicted, the Court has to decide whether the prisoners were justified in inflicting that fatal violence on the deceased, and is of opinion that they were not. The deceased was doubtless, at the moment when seized by Gopalla, trespassing and engaged in stealing salt, but that only as a Monitor for one. The prisoners were justified in beating him in the manner they did, considering that in place of resisting them he endeavoured to run away from them. Notwithstanding his attempt to escape, they assaulted him and to that degree, moreover, that he died from the effects of the same not many hours afterwards, and consequently are guilty of culpable homicide. The Court having convicted the prisoners of culpable homicide, sentences them to be severally imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the space of eighteen months, and each to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default severally to suffer three month's additional imprisonment with hard labour. The fines or such portions of them as may be paid to be made over to the widow of the deceased, or in event of her death to her children, under Act IX. of 1838.

Prisoners having appealed to the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut against the sentence, the latter passed the following Resolution :—

RESOLUTION OF THE SUDDER COURT.—The Court see no reason to interfere. The petition is therefore rejected. The Court regret to notice that the Session Judge in trying the case, paid no attention whatever to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Mulowa Koonapapa and Koonthapa Ayapa were tried before Mr. T. A. Compton, Session Judge of Sholapore, on a charge of an attempt to commit murder. Mr. Compton recorded the following finding on the evidence :—

The complainant Bhimowa, the wife of the prisoner Koonthapa, asserts that she was ill-treated by both the prisoners and turned out of their house three years ago, since which time she has been living partly with her parents, and partly in one Morgeeapa's house. On the 14th January 1862 it appears that she had come to Mulowa's house in village to be present at the Utwa, and she affirms that as she was passing her husband's house at about half-past eight o'clock A. M., he came out and dragged her into the house against her will. She adds that he then pulled her into the *deoghar* or idol-room of the house, took off a silver *chowk* or ling case (containing other ornaments) which was round her neck, tied her to a post in the room, and then put a rope round her neck but not in a noose. She states that her husband's mother, the prisoner Mulowa, who was in the room, then pulled the rope tightly, but she (Bhimowa) pulled it away twice with her fingers, and that the third time the prisoner Koonthapa held her hands to prevent her laying hold of the rope again, and that in this manner the Patell, Koolkurnee, and others hearing her cries came into the house and released her. She expresses a belief that but for this interruption the two prisoners would have murdered her. Information of the assault was given by one Gootapa who heard Bhimowa's cries as he was near the house, and he informed the Koolkurnee Bhimapa that something wrong was going on. Bhimapa sent him to the Police Patell, and at once proceeded to the prisoners' house with the witnesses Busapa, Buslingapa and Satapa. On arriving at the house they found the door fastened, and though they called out loudly, the prisoners did not reply; they then forced open the door and the Patell having then joined them, they proceeded to force the door of the inner room from which the cries were proceeding. Busapa and Buslingapa were the two first to enter. Busapa affirms that they found the complainant standing near a post in the room, but not tied to it, and that the prisoner No. 2 had hold of a rope which was round Bhimowas neck, and was pulling it, whilst the prisoner No. 1 appears to have been with a large rope in her hand. Buslingapa asserts that the rope was round Bhimowa's neck and crossed in front, and that both prisoners were pulling the rope; and Satapa says the same. The Police Patell Soobajee, however, deposes that the prisoner No. 1 was pulling the rope, but it is admitted that he was behind the others, and Bhimapa Koolkurnee, who states that neither of the prisoners had hold of the rope when he entered the room admits that he did not go into the room till half a minute or so after the others. All of these witnesses saw the fresh wound or abrasion caused by the rope on the complainant's neck, and the mark is still distinctly visible. All of them, moreover, affirm that the complainant charged the prisoners with having stolen her ornaments, and that the buttons of the silver *chowk* were found lying near her on the floor. The affirm that they were hers as Bhimowa on the occasion of her going to the Kulkeree Jutra. The prisoners' defence is a simple denial and assertion that the charge is the result of enmity on the part of Bhimowa, the prisoner No. 1 alleging that they sent for Bhimowa from the Desare's house, and that on arriving she began to abuse her (prisoner No. 1) and pushed her down, and the prisoner No. 2 similarly denies that the rope was ever tied round Bhimowa's neck. It appears to the Court clearly proved that the prisoners had robbed the complainant of her ornaments, and in their then exasperated mood the probability is, that but for the interruption the matter would have ended in murder. The rope was not tied in a noose it is true, but a noose is unnecessary with the rope crossed in front and one person pulling at each end; strangulation may manifestly be effected quite as easily in this way as with a slip-knot. It is furthermore to be observed that neither the prisoners nor their Vakeel have attempted to urge that the mark on Bhimowa's neck is counterfeit and made by her for the purpose of this prosecution. The Court finds that the prisoners are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed the offence of "attempt to commit murder," and have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the prisoners be each transported beyond seas for seven years.

The prisoner Mulowa appealed to the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut against the sentence, the prisoner Koonthapa having died in Jail previous to the execution of the sentence.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUDDER COURT.—The Court do not consider the evidence adduced sufficient to establish the intention of the prisoner to murder the complainant. They hold all that is on record bearing on this point to be contradictory and inconclusive. They therefore alter the finding to one of conviction of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, and sentence the prisoner Mulowa to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

2. The Court notice that the charge in this case is inaccurately framed; that the trial was not conducted with the aid of Assessors; and that neither the Session Judge nor the Assistant Magistrate have signed the memoranda of the substance of the different witness's depositions.

INDIAN.

POONA.

PROFESSOR MCDOUGALL leaves, we understand, this day. We wish him a pleasant journey, and take leave of him with the following, which we find in a Poona newsletter in the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"Professor McDougall, of the Poona College, goes home too, disgusted. For a man of good attainments, and a great friend of the natives, it is not pleasant to see younger men hoisted over his head continually."—*Observer, May* 17.

The 92nd Highlanders have added to the attractions of their excellent band, the performance of half a score of pipers, who play with such a sense of the exquisite tones of that classic instrument, that one regrets there are so few Scotchmen in Calcutta to hear them.—*Id.*

At their meeting yesterday morning, the directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the margin on Government Securities as follows: On Four per cent., from 81 to 85; on Fives, 95 to 98; on Five and a Half, 102 to 104. The rates of discount and interest are unaltered.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The following Bill was read for a first time in the Council of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations on the 6th day of May 1862, and was referred to a select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon on the 1st September 1862.

A Bill to organising a popular form of Municipal Corporation, in lieu of the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient and necessary to abolish the present Municipal Board for the Town of Madras, and substitute for it a more popularly constitute Corporation for Municipal purposes, it is enacted as follows :—

I. *Wards.*—The three Magisterial Districts of the Town of Madras shall, for the purposes of the Municipal Corporation Act be styled Wards which shall be equally represented in the Municipal Council.

II. *Representative Members.*—Each Ward shall return four Members to the Municipal Council.

III. *Property qualification.*—The following persons shall be qualified to serve as Members of the Municipal Council, that is to say, first, proprietors of lands or houses of the monthly value of Rupees 50, situated within the ward; secondly tenants of lands or houses situated within the Ward, who pay a monthly rent of not less than Rupees 100; and thirdly, residents within the Ward possessing at least a money income of 250 Rupees a month. When the Ward shall be unable to supply four persons qualified as above, then any person possessing the necessary qualification in any other Ward shall be eligible as Member; persons qualified as above in two or more Wards shall be eligible for any Ward in which they are so qualified, but shall only act as Member for one.

IV. *Roll of persons eligible for election.*—In each Ward a roll of persons qualified as above to serve as Members of the Municipal Council for the Ward shall be prepared by an Officer appointed for that purpose. When prepared the roll shall be made public, by circulation and otherwise, for a period of three months before it is finally adopted. This roll shall be annually revised and published in the Fort Saint George *Gazette*.

V. *Mode of selecting Council for first three years.*—For three years next after the coming into operation of this Act the representative Members for each Ward shall be selected by Government, originally and whenever a vacancy may occur, from the rolls of Members so prepared.

VI. *After three years.*—After the expiration of the said three years, the Members of the Municipal Council shall as vacancies occur in it, be elected for each Ward by the constituency of that Ward.

VII. *Constituency.*—The Constituency shall consist of the following persons, that is to say, proprietors of lands or houses of the monthly value of Rupees 10, situated within the Ward; secondly, tenants of lands or houses situated within the Ward, who pay a monthly rent of not less than Rupees 20; and thirdly, residence within the Ward possessing at least a money income of 50 Rupees per mensem.

VIII. *Voting.*—Of the electing Constituency of the Ward, each Member shall be entitled to vote only one person to the Municipal Council. And after the votes are so collected, four persons having the largest number of votes shall be considered as elected for the Council.

IX. *Double voting.*—Persons who are qualified as above in two or more Wards shall have a vote in each.

X. *Official Members.*—In addition to the 12 representative Members selected as above directed, Government shall annually nominate two official Members, and the Municipal Corporation so made up shall constitute the Municipal Corporation or Council.

XI. *Mode of appointing Mayor, Alderman.*—When this scheme shall first come into operation, Government shall annually appoint one of the representative Members to hold the office and title of Mayor, and the rest of the representatives, including the official Members, shall hold the office and title of Aldermen. Whenever a vacancy may occur in the office of Mayor during three years after the coming into operation of the scheme, Government shall appoint to the vacant place.

XII. *Mode of appointment after three years.*—After the expiration of three years, the mode as appointment to the Offices of Mayor and Alderman shall be as follows :—

A new Mayor shall be elected annually by the Alderman among themselves, each year three of the representative Aldermen shall retire in rotation at the rate of one to each Ward, and the place shall be filled up by election in the Wards whose members have ceased to serve, and retiring Aldermen shall be eligible for re-election to such vacancies in their respective Wards. Vacancies among the official Members shall be filled up by Government.

XIII. *Executive Officers.*—The Executive Officers of the Corporation shall be as follows :

One Town Clerk, One Engineer, and One Health Officer—with their official establishments.

XIV. *To be appointed at first by Government.*—These Officers shall in the first instance be appointed by the Government.

XV. *Three only to be paid.*—The Executive Officers and their establishments shall be paid. The Members of the Corporation shall render their services gratuitously.

XVI. *Municipal body to be a Corporation. Its powers and functions.*—The Municipal Corporation shall have and use a common seal, and shall be capable of purchasing and holding lands and tenements situated within the Municipality, and shall sue and be sued under the name of the Municipal Corporation of Madras. They shall likewise prepare schemes of operation, exercise control over the Finances of the Corporation, and superintend the right performance of their duties by the Executive Officers, and for these purposes shall hold meetings as often as may be necessary.

XVII. *Further powers of the Corporation.*—The present Board of Commissioners shall cease to exist, and all powers exercised by them under the Acts now in force shall be transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Madras. The corporation shall have the power of fixing the rate of Assessment, subject during the first three years to the approval of Government; and of raising loans for Municipal purposes upon the security of the Municipal Revenues, subject, however, to the approval of Government.

XVIII. *Functions of the Mayor.*—The Mayor shall be the head and representative of the Corporation; he shall be authorized to preside at all Meetings of the Corporation, and shall have the casting vote where votes are equally divided.

XIX. *Transaction of business.*—In the absence of the Mayor at any of the Meetings, the Members present shall elect a Chairman, who like the Mayor shall have the casting vote where votes are equally divided, and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless six of the Members are present.

XX. *Mayor and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace.*—The Mayor and Alderman shall also be Justices of the Peace and Honorary Magistrates for the Town of Madras; but shall exercise their Judicial functions as such only in conformity to such regulations as may be framed for their guidance by the Governor in Council.

XXI. *Other Powers of Corporation.*—The Municipal Corporation shall exercise such other powers, and discharge such other duties, as may be agreed upon hereafter in consultation with Government.

XXII. *Six months' absence to cause vacancy in Office.*—Six months absence from Madras on the part of any Member of the Corporation, shall *ipso facto* create a vacancy in his office, which shall be filled up as above prescribed.

XXIII. *Power to frame Bye-Laws.*—It shall be lawful for the Municipal Coporation from time to time to frame Bye-Laws with the approval of Government, on the following matters :—

1. Regarding the mode of making elections, publishing lists of persons qualified to elect and to be elected.

2. For setting the order of rotation of retiring Aldermen.

3. Regarding the mode of convening Meetings of the Municipal Council.

XXIV. *Commencement of Act.*—This Act shall come into operation from day of

XXV. *Repealing clause.*—Sections IV, V, VI. VII, and VIII. of Act XXVI. of 1856 are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present Municipal arrangements for the Town of Madras are not such as to give general satisfaction to its inhabitants. The Municipal Board consist of three Commissioners appointed by Government under the provisions of the Acts of 1856. They act under its orders and are responsible to it alone for their acts. Much no doubt has been done by them from the time the said Acts have been in operation; but a great deal remains yet to be done. It is impossible that Government amidst its varied important functions can devote that time and attention towards the improvement of the Town which will be at the disposal of men or a body of men possessing wealth, independence and leisure. In principle also the inhabitants of a Town should, wherever it is possible, be entrusted with the management of their own affairs, and if any part of this Presidency is fitted for self-Government, it is the Capital. With many of its Citizens I think that the time has arrived when they ought to be called on to provide for their own wants.

Various schemes have been suggested for popularising the Municipal body. But the one proposed by the Sanitary Reform Committee appears to be best calculated to fulfil the objects in view, I have therefore adopted it as the basis of the measure now brought forward, altering it however in several important particulars which appear in the Bill. Its general scope cannot be better described than in the words of the Committee which are given below :—

"It will be seen that for the first three years it is proposed that Madras shall have the semblance, but not the full reality, of a representative institution. All the members of the Corporation are, during that period, to be appointed by Government, by which arrangement the machine will be organized and set to work, without the excitement and risk of a popular election. Considering the heterogenous character of the materials from which an elective body must here be formed, considering also in the experience of the public in all matters connected with the exercise of a Municipal franchise, and the working and objects of a Municipal body,—it has been thought prudent to place, for a limited period, all the ffominations in the hands of Government. This course will tend to give confidence to the Government in conceding chartered privileges, and will secure a careful and deliberate selection of nominees at the critical time of bringing the Corporation into existence. After the expiration of the three years, the representatives instead of being nominated, will be elected as vacancies occur, by a constituency; the Members of which will have had, in the interim, the advantage of watching the experiment, and thus learning the nature of the public duty they have to perform. They will have seen what the Corporation had to do, and what it has done, and they will have noted, with approval or otherwise, the conduct of its several Members. They may then be presumed to exercise the franchise with discrimination and a sense of the duty they owe to themselves and their fellow-townsmen. It is hoped that the conservative character of this scheme will recommend it both to the Government and the public, especially when it is considered that were the elective principal adopted from the first, and the elections from its cause whatever, to be held public opinion as a failure, the whole project would run great risk of shipwreck."

"The Members of the Corporation being wholly unpaid for their services, it has been considered right that their offices should be so designated as to make them a mark of distinction. The Committee have thought that no names can be more fitting than the familiar and time-honored styles of Mayor, Alderman, and Councillor.

(Signed) V. SADAGOPAH CHARLOO,
JOHN D. MAYNE, Clerk of the Council.

—*Fort St. George Gazette, May* 9.
29th April 1862.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

IRELAND.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

DUBLIN, THURSDAY.

THE *Northern Whig* gives a remarkable commentary on the cry of destitution in Belfast, which has been loudly raised in some quarters. A poundage rate for that Union was struck on Tuesday at 10d., much below the rate of recent years, and 2d. under last year. The *Whig* observes :—

"There is no doubt that the general distress of trade has caused dearth of employment, and consequent straitened means, among the artizan classes; but it is equally true that a political famine cry has been raised in different parts of Ireland with the palpable intention of damaging Sir Robert Peel, the Chief Secretary. Recent events in the House of Commons have revealed an organized design to assail the Chief Secretary, and, if possible, get him into a difficulty. Coincident with this factious course is a movement towards procuring, if possible, a relapse into the system of outdoor relief. Both these projects have notably failed, so far, in achieving the desired object; but they have, unfortunately, not failed in creating general distrust of any statements of destitution which are brought forward, although some real distress, no doubt, exists, and has a claim on private benevolence, which the famine-mongers have done their best to weaken."

It is fortunate for the peace of the country that sedition has lately assumed an attitude hostile to the Roman Catholic priesthood. "The Council of Ireland," connected with the Roman Catholic Young Men's Society, had a meeting recently, and from the published extracts from the minutes it appears that the "President General, having publicly directed attention to the dangerous character and tendency of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, the Council was called upon to consider whether any members of the Young Men's Society should continue to be members of the former association." The Council were unanimously of opinion that they should not, and that the few who had joined were bound to withdraw from the "Brotherhood," or cease to be members of the Young Men's Society. For this determination they give two reasons, which are certainly very cogent :—

"1. Because the National Brotherhood proposes to attain its object by illegal means, the adoption of which clearly tends to the ruin of those concerned, the detriment of the country, and the interruption of true national progress.

"2. Because a society bound by secret oaths, and therefore under excommunication, is almost everywhere co-existent with the so-called 'National Brotherhood,' whether with or without its sanction we cannot say. If with its sanction, the Brotherhood is by the fact condemned; if without its sanction, the danger is only the greater, as the real leaders of the secret organization would then be unknown."

On Tuesday evening a duel was to have come off at Clontarf between two persons named Hughes and Rochfort, but the brother of one of the parties swore information before the magistrates, and, after considerable delay, orders for the apprehension of the parties, and they were brought to the court in a cab the same afternoon, and bound over to keep the peace.

The "Molly Maguire" confederacy seems to be gaining strength in some parts of the country. On Sunday last Patrick Kelly, of Lisdakey, in the county of Leitrim, a farmer, heard noises outside his house, and on going to the door saw several men in a field opposite, all armed. Kelly's dog ran at them, which one of the party shot. They then moved towards the door, which Kelly shut, firing shots. They broke several panes of glass in the house. In the morning a threatening notice was found posted on the door, threatening Kelly with death if he did not leave the locality. Kelly, it appears, has latterly been in the habit of speaking strongly against any "Molly Maguire" movement.

As a proof of the distress prevailing in the county of Limerick a Limerick paper gives the following summary of the business at the present Quarter Sessions :—

"For the division of Limerick alone, which is but one-fourth of the county, there are 1,000 cases upon the list, and at the Quarter Sessions are held, there are 300 civil bills for trial, of which 100 are undefended. There are 20 ejectments, four of them defended; no appeals, five spirit licences, two cases of embezzlement, one of sheepstealing, one of child desertion, two of assault, one of assault and rescue, and two of larceny."

A special meeting of the corporation of Clonmel presided over by the Mayor, was held on Tuesday, to consider the propriety of memorializing the Government, through the Lord-Lieutenant, to grant a charter to the Catholic University. A resolution to that effect was proposed by Alderman Hackett, seconded by Alderman Wright, and adopted with but one dissentient.

INDIAN PRESS.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AND THEIR DEFECTS.

(*From the Hurkaru, May* 8.)

THE letter of our correspondent with the rather appropriate signature of *Grin and Bear It*, exposes very clearly the present defective system in force at the Calcutta Court of Small Causes—a system which denies not only ordinary justice, but as in the case of our correspondent, would seem to extort money unjustifiably. The letter before us contains one of a series of complaints which have from time to time reached us. But to refer to the case in point. It is alleged by the defendant that a certain sum was due, and that in the presence of witnesses this amount was tendered to the plaintiff, before the trial. Plaintiff declines to accept the proffered amount, on the alleged ground that it does not satisfy his claim. The case comes on for trial, and the defendant, without any difficulty, proves the justness of his case and takes care to prove that the amount adjudged due was tendered before trial. Now, any one would suppose that the result of this decision would be, that the defendant would have to pay the sum decreed, and there an end. He would have necessarily to lose his time and trouble in dancing attendance for some hours at the Small Cause Court, which in itself is no insignificant punishment. Hitherto, only in a few peculiar cases have defendants been allowed costs, and we have repeatedly had our attention called to instances in which costs ought unquestionably to have been decreed against plaintiffs. Will it be credited that on tendering the amount decreed our correspondent was told that he would have to pay the costs of the action, amounting to something over Rs. 6-10; yet such was the case. Now, if this is Small Cause Court justice, it is high time that the government should adopt one of two courses—namely, either revise the existing rules of the Court, or provide Judges who have a sufficient sense of justice to make plaintiffs pay costs of Court and remuneration for trouble in all cases where a vexatious or unjustifiable claim is made. If a rigid system of this sort were once established, one-third of the business of the Court would cease. The great facilities for obtaining redress, against European employers, has also latterly been much complained of, and, we believe, in many instances justly. By all means give the native an easy and speedy means of obtaining redress, but give him simply justice. In the case under notice, if that had been rendered, the native should have been adjudged to pay costs, and made to pay, in addition, a fair remuneration to the defendant, against whom he had instituted an unjust claim. There can be no two opinions about the matter. Either the native was wrong, or he was right. If wrong, why should he not be made to pay for his vindictiveness? Looking at the extended jurisdiction of these Courts, which will now shortly come into operation, we pity those who may have business to transact in them. Perhaps, whilst the government are considering the question of extending the jurisdiction, they would also cause enquiry to be made into the present working of the Small Cause Court Act with a view of remedying many abuses which would appear now to exist.

LABOUR MARKET IN DARJEELING, AND ITS RESULTS.

(*From the Englishman, May* 7.)

IN alluding, a few days ago, to the inconvenience which must inevitably result to private individuals from the competition to which Government is now subjecting them in the labour-market, we referred to the tea-planters of Darjeeling as a class who, among others, would be seriously injured in consequence; and accounts that we have since received bear out our prediction. The rate of wages which has hitherto prevailed among the coolies employed on the tea-plantations on the Darjeeling hills has ranged from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5-8. To attract labour to aid in making the new cart-road, which is in course of construction from the station, the P. W. D. has, at one swoop, offered Rs. 6-8, and has even, we believe, authorized a prospective increase to Rs. 10, should the former sum be found insufficient. Except in the station itself, and a few native huts that are grouped at long intervals on the road up to it, there is no law, if any, inhabitants in the Darjeeling hills. All labour, consequently, has to be recruited from the plains, or other parts of the Himalayan range, and the greater number of the coolies employed on the tea estates are Nepaulese. On their first arrival these men are almost useless, as they cannot be trusted with any of the more delicate operations of tea manufacture until they have received considerable instruction, either from older hands or the planter himself. The loss, therefore, of their services after they have acquired the necessary experience, would, at any time, be a serious inconvenience, but at this time of the year it is especially so, as the manufacture of the first gathering is now in full operation. The season for plucking the leaf commences in April and ends in October, and the logs of efficient hands during the intervening months is not easily reparable, not only because it is difficult to procure others, but because, even when procured, their services would be, for a considerable portion of the time during which they are most required, almost valueless. To hardly any other employers would the loss of labour involve such serious results as to the tea-planter; yet government is now offering an advance of Rs. 1-8 on a wage of Rs. 5 a month, with a certainty that doing so will deprive them of this labour, and that these results will ensue. Already we have heard of coolies leaving their employers wholesale in consequence of the competition that has been entered into by Government with private enterprise, and from one plantation alone sixty deserted in a single day. Emigration, encouraged by the government in every possible way, in spite of the remonstrances of the Landholders' and Commercial Association which either comprises, or represents all those most conversant with, and interested in, the affairs of the labour market, has done much, by creating in many districts a scarcity of labour to raise the rate of wages, and the numerous new estates, public and private, which are now being brought under cultivation in Darjeeling, Assam, Sylhet and Cachar, will every day experience greater difficulty in procuring the labour they require. The influence of emigration had not extended to the Darjeeling hills, but the interference which Government is exercising there, will be yet more injurious in its effect.

COOLIE EMPLOY IN ASSAM.

(*From the Hurkaru, May* 7.)

WE have been favoured with a glimpse of the correspondence that has taken place between the Public Works Department, and the Landholders' and Commercial Association, upon the subject of the employment of coolies in Assam; but before saying a word on the topic treated of in the printed papers, we had better admit that all coolies are slaves, and all planters, especially

ties, as a commercial and manufacturing people, were much less than at present. If we consult the experience of our past wars we shall find that, as a belligerent, we have never attempted to prevent the productions of our enemies from reaching our shores. It is true, we have maintained for our navy the traditional right and duty of a blockade, while (I beg your attention to the distinction) we have invariably connived at its evasion. I will cite a few examples. We all know how systematically our blockade of France and other parts of the coast of the Continent was relaxed by licences during the great war with Napoleon, and it is notorious that at the height of that war the deficiency of our own harvests was repeatedly supplied from the cornfields of our most deadly enemy. Nor must we forget that the celebrated Orders in Council, the most gigantic of blockades, were ultimately revoked in the interest of our own manufactures and commerce. Again in the war with the United States in 1813, while professing to blockade that coast, our Government resisted the demands of a powerful and interested party in Parliament, who called for measures to prevent the importation of American cotton into England; and this occurred at a time when our dependence on the produce of that region was, perhaps not equal to a twentieth part of that of the present day.

"The Crimean war, however, affords us a more recent example. That war was declared in March, 1854, but the ports of Southern Russia were not declared in a state of blockade until March, 1855. The Allies temporized for a year with their right and power to close the commercial ports of the Black Sea, while carrying on the most sanguinary struggle before the naval arsenal of Sebastapol, in order to allow the exportation of food from Russia, to make good the deficient harvests in England and France. Upwards of half a million of quarters of grain reached our shores from that region in 1854. Here, at least, is a precedent for the policy of restricting blockades to fortified places, and leaving commercial ports unmolested. If we turn to the operations in the Baltic during the same war, we find that our blockade of Cronstadt had merely the effect of diverting the produce of Russia, destined for England, into more costly overland channels. An attempt was made, similar to that of interested parties in 1813, referred to above, to induce our Government to prevent the importation of Russian produce into this country through Prussia, which drew from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce a memorial declaring that the raw material from Russia was indispensable to the very existence of the industry of that district. After due deliberation, our Government refused to require a certificate of origin at the Custom-house, or to offer any other impediment to the Importation of Russian hemp, flax, tallow, &c., into this country through the territory of neutrals. The consequence was that Prussia, which sent us tallow to the value of 150l. only in 1853, was enabled, in 1855, to supply us with that article to the amount of 1,837,300l., and other Russian commodities reached this country in a similar manner. It is only necessary to point to the examples of China, Mexico, &c., to show that in our hostilities with the weaker maritime Powers we carefully eschew the principle of resorting, as a means of coercion, to the blockade of their commercial ports.

"A fair deduction from these facts and premises leads us to a very grave national dilemma. We persist in upholding a belligerent right which we have always shrunk from enforcing, and shall never rigorously apply, by which we place in the hands of other belligerents the power at any moment of depriving a large part of our population of the supply of the raw materials of their industry, and of the necessaries of life. In this respect the question of blockade is essentially different from that of the capture of private property at sea. In the latter case we are only liable to injury when we choose to become belligerents, whereas in the former we are exposed to serious calamities as neutrals; and England, by proclaiming the principle of non-intervention has recently constituted herself the great neutral Power. In this capacity we are now enduring the effects of a blockade, by which it is estimated that the earnings of labour, in the cotton manufacture alone, are curtailed to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling a week. Should it continue it will, I fear, bring many of the evils of war home to our doors, and plunge an ingenious and industrious population, whose recent improvement and elevation we have witnessed with pride, into the depths of pauperism and misery. Nor have we any assurance that this will prove a solitary case. I can imagine a combination of events, not more improbable than the blockade of the cotton region of the United States by land and sea would have appeared to be three years ago, by which we may be cut off from all commercial intercourse with other countries on which we are largely dependent for raw materials and food.

"Speaking abstractedly, and not in reference to the present blockade—for we are precluded from pleading our sufferings as a ground of grievance against a people whose proposals for the mitigation of the hardships of maritime code we have rejected—I do not hesitate to denounce, as opposed to the principles of natural justice, a system of warfare which inflicts greater injuries on an unoffending community than on a belligerent. Certain I am that such a system is incompatible with the new commercial policy to which we have unreservedly committed ourselves. Free trade, in the widest definition of the term, means only the division of labour by which the productive powers of the whole earth are brought into mutual co-operation. If this scheme of universal dependence is to be liable to sudden dislocation whenever two Governments choose to go to war, it converts a noble principle into a mere lottery, in which the lives and fortunes of a multitude of men are at stake. I do not comprehend how any British statesman who consults the interests of his country, and understands the revolution which free trade is effecting in the relations of the world, can advocate the maintenance of commercial blockade. For I shared their view I should shrink from promoting the indefinite growth of a population whose means of subsistence would be liable to be cut off at any moment by a belligerent power, against whom we should have no right of resistance, or even of complaint.

"It must surely be in mere irony that the advocates of such a policy as ask,—of what use would our navy be in case of war, if commercial blockades were abolished? For a nation that has no access to the rest of the world but by sea, and a large part of whose population is dependent for food on foreign countries, the chief use of the navy should surely be to keep open its communications, not to close them.

"There is another branch of this subject to which a recent occurrence has imparted peculiar importance. We require a clear definition of the circumstances which confer on a belligerent the right of search. The old and universally admitted rule that any maritime Power, when at war, was entitled everywhere to stop and visit the merchant vessels of neutrals, is allowed to be unsuited to this age of extended commerce, of steamers, and postal packets. The main object which belligerents had in view in the exercise of this power was the capture of the enemy's property. But, since the Paris declaration exempts the goods of an enemy from seizure in neutral bottoms, there is little motive left for preserving this belligerent right; and the question would receive a very simple solution by assimilating the practice in time of war to that which prevails in time of peace.

"Merchant vessels on the high seas are, during peace, considered and treated as a part of the territory to which they belong. There is no point on which the maritime Powers are more clearly understood than that excepting cases of special convention to the contrary, such as that for suppressing the African slave trade, the flags of merchantmen afford an absolute protection against visitation by an alien ship of war. This rule applies, of course, only to the high seas, for when foreign merchant vessels approach so near the coast of a maritime State as to place themselves within its municipal jurisdiction, they are subject to all its police and revenue regulations. Now, why should not this be the invariable law of the sea, in time of war as well as of peace? Because belligerent Powers may in some quarter of the globe choose to enter upon hostilities, affords no good reason why neutral merchant ships, sailing in every sea, should be subjected to their authority.

"This change would simplify the question of contraband of war, and thus tend to obviate the risks of international disputes. At present the rules regulating contraband of war only by its hostile destination. Were the right of search on the high seas in time of war abolished, the only admissible proof of this destination would be the fact of the vessel being found within the waters of a belligerent State. If those waters were in the possession of a hostile power, the jurisdiction would appertain to the fleet of that Power, and a neutral merchant vessel, containing articles contraband of war, entering voluntarily within that jurisdiction, would be *ipso facto* liable to capture. As to the question, what should, under such circumstances, constitute an unlawful cargo, I see no motive why we should seek to multiply impediments to commerce by extending the category of articles contraband of war beyond that proposed by the United States—viz., arms and ammunition.

"Without dwelling on minor details, the three great reforms in international maritime law embraced in the preceding argument are,—

"1. The exemption of private property from capture at sea during war, by armed vessels of every kind:

"2. Blockades to be restricted to naval arsenals, and to towns besieged at the same time on land, with the exception of articles contraband of war:

"3. The merchant ships of neutrals on the high seas to be inviolable to the visitation to alien Government vessels in time of war as in time of peace.

"It is the option of the English Government at any time to enter upon negotiations with the other great Powers for the revision of Maritime Code, and I speak advisedly in expressing my belief that it depends on us alone whether the above reforms are to be carried into effect. I will only add that I regard these changes as the necessary corollary of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the abolition of the Corn Laws, and the abandonment of our colonial monopoly. We have thrown away the sceptre of force to confide in the principle of freedom—unconventional, unconditional freedom. Under this new *régime* our national fortunes have prospered beyond all precedent. During the last 14 years the increase in our commerce has exceeded its entire growth during the previous thousand years of reliance on force, cunning, and monopoly. This should encourage us to go forward, in the full faith that every fresh impediment removed from the path of commerce, whether by sea or land, and whether in peace or war, will augment our prosperity, at the same time that it will promote the general interests of humanity.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely

"R. COBDEN.

"Mr. Henry Ashworth, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of different patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large-size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ton and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them: but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving caricinate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fate but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and sever, symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, pareties fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions: Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights by the manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Under-work, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Post Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£660,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	146,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,600,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.	

INDIAN BRANCH.

BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Kwart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
François Cooper, Esq., Retired Merchant.
J. P. Bickerstath, Esq., (Messrs. Bickerstath and Cleveland, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds .....Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds ,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under an authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life with *profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 4
50	31	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to be paid at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 229 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in Issuing Policies. No charge for Policy-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay July 1861. Secretaries.

India Freehold Land Colonization, Trust, and Agency Association (Limited.)

Fully Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act. Capital £100,000 in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £500,000.

Deposit on application, 5s. per Share. It is calculated that this deposit will be sufficient for the early operations of the Association, but no Call to exceed 5s. per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Francis Lascelles, Esq., Oak Hill Park, Hampstead (late Civil and Session Judge, India.)
Wm. Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., managing director (late superintendent engineer, India).
William Whiteside, Esq., 7, Westbourne-terrace, W.
Major Frederick Dumas (late Madras Engineers). Croydon.
A. Steedman, Esq., merchant, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 6, Upper Park-road, Hampstead.
David Brown, Esq., 146, Leadenhall-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard street.
The Oriental Bank Corporation, in India.

SOLICITOR.

R. D. Hughes, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Thorgmorton-street.

SECRETARY.—E. J. Ray, Esq.

OFFICES.—2, New Broad-street, E.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Bengal—M. A. Pillans, Esq., Calcutta.
Madras—Arthur Lascelles, Esq.
North-West Provinces—Major E. Fiot Ferris, Rampore.
Bombay—Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency transactions.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowedin on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholder, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency.

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*
Capital, 4,500,000, *with power to increase to One Million*

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.

T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq.	JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.
GEORGE W. EWING, Esq.	JOHN L. NEWALL, Esq.
C. R. HALL, Esq.	RUPERT POTTS, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq.	T. STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid Increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were ...	£12,569 3 5
Second year ...	24,996 14 8
And for the third year they were ...	38,482 16 2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years ...	£6,272 1 0
And during the last two years ...	23,526 18 11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year ...	£19,718 2
Second year ...	38,323 12 10
Third year ...	57,869 18 3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART,
For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Annual Subscription (including postage to any part of the World), 12s.

The "ORIENTAL BUDGET" is a perfect record of the *Literature* and *Political History* of the Month, and contains a complete Summary of *Scientific, Dramatic, and Artistic* intelligence.

Published on the 1st of every Month by
Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

HAMILTON'S PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTOR.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 annas, post-paid to any part of India. Rs. 2½ in Bombay.

CZERNY'S 101 EXERCISES FOR PIANO.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 annas, post-paid to any part of India. Rs. 2½ in Bombay.

28, Modow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MONSOON AMUSEMENTS.

HERBERT & Co. beg to inform Officers and Gentlemen connected with Institutions for the encouragement, of mental recreation and scientific amusement that they have now in stock the largest and newest assortment of portable Musical Instruments ever imported to Bombay, at prices very little in excess of those charged in London. The following may be had of the best quality:—about 90 CONCERTINAS of all kinds and by different makers:—from Rs. 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 42, 50, 125, 140, 175, to 250 each—with books and Music expressly for them, to aid in learning to play without instruction from a master:—about 90 VIOLINS of excellent make, all fitted in black cases lined and well made, each with bandle, lock and key, &c. Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 90 to 300 each: of Boxwood, Cocoawood, German Silver, Electro Silver and *Solid* Silver, all with tailpiece and bridge included in the prices quoted.

CORNOPEANS:—Electro-plated, and Brass, of different Models: the stock in hand comprise about 20 Instruments, Music and Books of Instruction included in the prices, from Rs. 40, 50, 70, 85, 100, 120, and 150 each.

TENORS:—VIOLONCELLOS:—SAXHORNS:—BANJOS:—BONES:—SYMBALS:—CLARIONETS:—FLAGEOLETS, &c. &c.

CHEAP MUSIC:—Bound Books of Songs with Music; Viz 100 each of Mackey's, The Cures, Christy's, Irish, Scotch English, Comic, Glees, (with P. F. accompaniment)—Dibdin's, Russel's, Cowell's &c. &c. arranged as Solos for the voice only, or with other Instruments: also the same kind of bound Books for Solo Instruments:—Viz. Flute, Cornet, Guitar, Violin, Concertina &c. Prices from Rs. 9 to 12 per dozen. Cash with the order.

Catalogues of the Music and cheap Books are available, and will be sent free upon receipt of a stamped address (*one anna*). Purchases of Rs. 5 and under may be prepaid in stamps.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Every description of Musical Apparteinance for the above Instruments. Bhanghy Parcels securely packed during the rains, with extra water proof covering.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a few Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman now leaving India: the same comprises Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Book Shelves, Hyderabad Rugs, Chests of Drawers, Dispense and Cook Room Articles, one large Copper Bathing Tub, &c.

300 Dozen Moulded and Plain Tumblers.
100 Do. English-bottled Beer, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF FRESH PROVISIONS, WINES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods just landed ex *Christoph Colomb*, and others, viz.:—

No.		
	1— 1	Case 60 Felt Hats.
,,	60, 61— 2	Cases each 50, ½ Tin Asparagus.
,,	62, 63— 2	Ditto ,, ½ Do. Peas.
,,	64— 1	Ditto 50, ½ Do. Truffles.
,,	65— 1	Ditto 25, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	66— 1	Ditto 25, ½ Do. Soup.
,,	67— 1	Ditto 25, ½ Do. Fish Lamproie
,,	68— 1	Ditto 50, ½ Do. Sardines.
,,	69— 1	Ditto 100, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	70, 71— 2	Ditto each 12 Bottles Brandy Fruits.
,,	72, 73— 2	Ditto ,, 24, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	74— 1	Ditto 12, Do. Fruit Allpus.
,,	75— 1	Ditto 24, ½ Do. Do. Anjus.
,,	76, 77— 1	Ditto each 12, Do. Syrups assor.
,,	78, 79— 2	Ditto ,, 24, ½ Do. Ditto. Iced.
,,	80, 81— 2	Ditto ,, 12, Do. Maraschino.
,,	82— 1	Ditto 12, Do. Liqueur.
,,	83— 1	Ditto 24, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	84— 1	Ditto 12, Do. Ditto.
,,	85— 1	Ditto 24, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	86— 1	Ditto 12, Do. Bonbons.
,,	87, 88, 89— 3	Ditto each 12, Do. Olive Oil.
,,	90, 91, 92— 3	Ditto ,, ½ Do. Ditto.
,,	93, 94, 95— 3	Ditto Bonbons Drages, Candied Fruits.
,,	98 to 102— 5	Ditto each 12, Do. Vinegar.
,,	52 to 57— 6	Ditto Crockery Ware, containing Plates of assorted patterns, a few Sets of Tea & Fancy Ware, Earthern Water Buckets, with Wicker Handles, Mugs, &c. &c.
,,	701— 1	Case handsome Dress Dolls, a few calling Papa, Mamma.
	1	Case handsome Silk Necktics or Cravats.
	2	Cases Children's Toys.
	2	Boxes Prince Albert Bitters.
	13	Ditto Cognac.
	5	Ditto Sherry.
	2	Ditto Ditto first quality.
	2	Ditto Port Wine.
	1	Cask Gin.

A few Musical Instruments, viz., French Guitars, Fiddles with Bows, fitted up in Cases, small Hand Organs, Rosewood German Concertinas, Cloth, Hats, and Hair Brushes, Porcelain Figures, and Flower Vases, Colored Window Glasses, Felt Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 19th May 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent., per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms.

700	Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800	,, ,, Longcloth.
600	,, ,, Madapollams.
800	,, ,, Jaconets.
1	Case fancy Trimming, comprising Gold Gimp, Wave Braid, Gold Braid, &c.
5	Pieces of Velvet Brussels Carpets.
24	Velvet Gilt Table Covers.
600	Dozen Bird and Bell Link, in Glass Bottles.
1	Case Brass Foundary.
A few	Bales Mule and Water Twist.

S P G	1 | 12	12 Cases containing 12 doz. Boxes Seidlitz Powders, in glass stopper bottles.
S P G	13 | 24	12 do. do. do. in cork stopper bottles.
		500 Qr. Boxes No. 1 Family Soap.
K H & Co.		20 Pieces Prime Mess Beef.
		100 Cases, each 3 Dozen, Sherry, in quarts, by T. R. Lewis.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Premises adjoining the Byculla Railway Station,

800 Candies, in Lots of about 50 Candies, well seasoned dry timber of large scantling of *Benteak*, White Cedar, Eyne, Hedh, Cullum, Bastard, Sandal and Red Cedar.

TO LET.

The upper-story of a large and commodious house in a healthy locality near Tardeo, completely furnished, rent Rs. 110 per month. Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.
Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 14 per dozen.
In pints ..... ,, 7-8 ,,

THEODOLITE.

A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Everset's pattern.

A GRAVATT'S LEVEL.

A ten inch Gravatt's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Lecot Belfast with Stand, a Soparth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 19th May 1862.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to BURJORJEE DORABJEE Patell, opposite the Post Office.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF
DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY.

COLOURS.

Moist Colours in Boxes fitted with brushes: Newman's Dry Colours in fitted boxes: Athenian, Creta Lœvis and Conte Crayons in boxes of various sizes and in single pencils: Sketching Charcoal.

CARD BOARDS AND PAPERS.

London and Bristol Boards 3 and 6 sheet: Drawing Papers in the usual variety. Coloured and White Cartoon Paper. Millboards. Prepared Canvas and Tracing Cloth. Prepared Millboard of various sizes. Prepared Canvas 36 inches—Tracing Cloth in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.

BRUSHES AND PENCILS.

Sable, Sable, Camel's Hair, Flat Varnish Brushes and Selected Pencils in cases of assorted letters: Mordan's, Wolff's and other makers pencils, Elliott's Flat Pencils and the Patent ever pointed Tubular Pencils in boxes assorted letters.

STATIONERY.

An entirely new stock of Thick and Thin Papers, envelopes, &c. just imported per "Mary Shepherd" and "Clara."—These consignments are in great variety, consisting of the various sizes, colours and designs in both thick and thin note Papers, with envelopes adapted to all descriptions.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XIX, FOR MAY 1862,

Is now ready.

CONTENTS.

Stanzas on Hamadan, the Ancient Ecbatana.
On the Way Home. Letter No. III.—Christmas Week in Rome.
Sonnet in answer to a Friendly Remonstrance.
The Corpora Quadrigemina. Chapters XIII. XIV.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight. No. V. Macbeth. By C. A. D. Gordon.
On Life Assurance.
Lines on the Death of a Young Boy.
Idyls of the Stuarts. I. James I. of Scotland a Prisoner in Windsor Castle.
Lysaght of Laysemere. A Tale in four Chapters.
William Delafield Arnold, a Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. Chapter III.
Chorus from the Œdipus Coloneus of Sophocles.
The Arian Family of Languages. A Review.
The Doomed House; a Tale, Chapters I. II.
Suicide in the Army.
A Bird's-Eye View of the American Struggle. Chapter V.
A Panic at the Khyber Pass.
The Government and Governors of British India, Past and Present.

Catalogues of the Music and cheap Books are available, and will be sent free upon receipt of a stamped address (*one anna*). Purchases of Rs. 5 and under may be prepaid in stamps.

Annual Subscription, including Postage in India, Rs. 20
Single Nos. Rs. 2 *each.*

*** All Back Nos. in print, and available either in loose sets or in volumes neatly bound in cloth boards.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow